

The SUM

Of the Nine

ARTICLES,

Lately Ratified and mutually Counterchanged,

*Between the*

OTTOMAN EMPEROUR,

And COUNT

EMERIC, TECHLI,

Leader of the HUNGARIAN Malecontents,

*JULY XXX. ANNO MDC LXXXIII.*

Together with a Copy of the Declaration of War Denounced by the

PRINCE of TRANSYLVANIA

*Against the*

ROMAN EMPEROR.

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Printed, ANNO MDC LXXXIII.

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The 3d

of the

1775

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# ESTREAT

Of the

## ARTICLES

*Concluded upon, between the OT-*  
TOMAN Emperour and Count EMERIC, Techli,  
*General of the HUNGARIAN Malecontents.*

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I.



That all the Captiv-Christians which the *Turks* had brought out of *Hungary*, should both be declared *Frank*, and have their Liberty to return home : *which was forthwith performed.*

II.

That all the Cities, Castles, Holds, and Villages taken by the *Turks*, within the space of 13. Years, and



now in their Possession should be restored to the *Techli*,  
(which was immediately performed) and that all those Places  
till then Tributaries, should for the future be free.

I I I.

That the *Turks* after the day of the Delivery of these  
Articles should not pass over the River *Zaio*, by which  
*Hungary* is partly severed from the *Turkish* Jurisdiction,  
to the end that the Peace should not be infringed by  
private Bickerings.

I V.

*Hungary* shall be obliged to contribute a Sum of Forty  
Thousand Crowns yearly, to be paid within 20 Days  
after the Expiration of the *Ramazam*, or Solemn  
Fast of the *Turks*.

V.

That the Tribute which any Places that have bin  
more than 13 years under the Jurisdiction of the *Turks*  
give, shall not be advanced.

V I.

That after the Decease of Count *Emeric*, *Techli*, the  
Hungarians, shall have a free Election of a King of their,  
own Nation.



## V I I.

The free Exercise of Religion shall be reestablished, in manner as heretofore, in all Places where it has bin publicly profest.

## V I I I.

That the *Turks* shall not retain any Hold, great or small, within the *Hungarian* Territories.

## I X.

That the Illustrious *Ottoman* Emperour shall at all times assist the *Hungarians* against their Enemies, without any further Pretence than the above granted Contribution specified in the Fourth Article, in case the same be duly paid in former manner as was agreed.

**S**OON after these Articles were mutually ratified on both sides, the Iesuites were all expelled out of the Kingdom, and their Goods confiscated to the behoof of the Malecontents.

The *Turkish* Emperour has further promised that no Iesuite shall be permitted to come within the Bounds of the Kingdom upon any pretence whatever; and that none upon pain of His Displeasure shall make Mediation to him for any of that Order.

That

That all the Churches, Colledges and Schools occupied by the Iesuites shall now be restored to the Evangelical, together with all their former Privileges and Revenues. Upon which the Illustrious School of *Patakin*, that, the Iesuites had converted to their own use, was immediately delivered into the Hands of the Evangelical, to which the *Techli* has contributed a certain sum of Money to repair it where it was dilapidated.

All the Hungarians lately fled into *Transylvania* to avoid the Rigour of the late Persecution, are returned to their respective Possessions with their Effects.



A3526 £12-10 6. c.  
DECLARATIO  
BELLI HVNGARICI

*Nuper Edita à SERENISSIMO*

MICHAELE APAFIO  
PRINCIPE TRANSYLVANIÆ

*Contra*

S. CÆSAREAM  
MAJESTATEM.

THE DECLARATION

Of the

HUNGARIAN WAR.

Lately promulgated by his Serene Highness,

MICHAEL APAFI,

PRINCE of TRANSYLVANIA

(*Alias SEVENBERGEN*)

Against the

ROMAN EMPEROUR

According to the Copy

1682.

Printed in TRANSYLVANIA



# UNIVERSIS ORBIS CHRISTIANI

Regibus, Principibus, Rebuspublicis, Totius S. R. I.  
Statibus & Ordinibus, Gemiscentibus denique sub op-  
pressionum pondere Infoelicis Pannoniæ Civibus, Ad  
sempiternam memoriam,

## MICHAEL APAFI

Dei Gratiâ Princeps Transylvaniæ, Partium Regni  
Hungariæ Dominus, & Siculorum Comes. Notum  
facio testorque veritate pura & fide simplicissimâ.

**P**OSTQUAM indignantibus factis, & exitiosâ Procerum inter se discordantium socordiâ, à Principibus Hungarici sanguinis, ad Austriacos (unde vulnere & malorum omnium scaturigo profiliit) devoluta fuisset Regiæ Dignitatis Purpura; concatenatis & in se quodam orbe redeuntibus consiliis id intentabant, ut labefactâ & protritâ Libertate, quæ ab aliquot seculis intemerata steterat, absolutum sibi in Hungaria & hæreditarium pararent stabilirentque Dominatum.

ET licet ex fundamento Liberæ Electionis (quæ inter Hungaros à primordiis Regni prima & fundamentalis Lex est) juramenti sanctitate obstringerentur, ne in Præjudicium Legum & Privilegiorum Regni quicquam præsumerent; varii tamen prætextus quæsi, ut convulsis Libertatibus animi Regnicolarum exacerbarentur: Ad hoc congruens & validum Dominationis arcanum reputabant spargere & fovere dissensionum materiem, ut capaciora ingenia, discordi Libertati obnoxia, in transversum agerent, faciliori tandem modo vincenda & suppressenda.



**S**EETING that the Royal Dignity, by the Angry Fates, and the Negligence of States at discord among themselves, is devolved from the Princes of Hungarian blood to those of Austria (whence is risen the Fountain of all Miseries and Evils) They have indeavoured by joynt and winding Councils, that (Liberty which had stood for some Ages inviolate, being wasted and trampled upon) they might erect and establish to themselves an absolute and hereditary Sovereignty in Hungaria.

AND alio they have bin tied with a sacred Oath from the Grounds of a Free Election (which has ever bin a prime and fundamental Law among the Hungarians, from the first beginning of the Kingdom) that they should not undertake any thing that might be præjudicial to the Laws and Priviledges of the Kingdom: yet divers pretences have bin sought up, that so the minds of the Inhabitants, deprived of their Liberties, might be exasperated: To this secret of bearing sway 't was thought a convenient and powerfull Mean, to scatter abroad and foment dissention, whereby they might traverse and thwart the more noble Spirits, liable to a repugnant Freedom, and in time to vanquish and suppress them by more feasible and easy Measures.

NEC in hoc solùm Termino substituit præpostera Dominandi cupiditas, sed per ingentes calamitates, & intolerabilem rigorem, ruptis fidei & jurisjurandi repagulis, in omnes promiscuè Status, efflictim grassabatur; idque erat omnium intentionum finis & determinatus conatus, ut lentis & ingeniosis artibus, & si hæc non succederent, apertâ vi Privilegiorum Regni Legumque præsidia everterentur occulto irati Numinis permissu; an quod florenti Regno fatalis periodus immineret, factum; ut qui legitimo nativi sanguinis Principi parere renuerent, alienigenam Dominum inviti paterentur?

ACCEDEBAT his malis Procerum Regni Nobilitatisque contemptus, qui dignitatibus & muneribus publicis, contra vim Legum, paulatim exclusi, vel remoti, extraneorum imperio, & insolenti Dominatui subiciebantur: ita crescentibus indies injuriis & invalescente potentiâ, eò præcipitii prolapsus erat Hungariæ status, ut antiquæ Libertatis vix imago & vestigia amplius cognoscerentur; quicquid illustre videbatur & excelsum, neglectum erat & attritum; ruina & exitium parabatur omni formidolosæ virtuti.

NON preces proderant; non la-

*NOR did the præposterous ambition of bearing Rule stop at this Bound, but the limits of Faith and Oath being broken down, rush'd in egregiously upon all the States in confused manner, by great calamities and an intolerable rigour: and this was the End and determinat Endeavours of all their Intentions, that by the mystical dispensation of GOD, provoked to wrath, they might overthrow the tutelar Statutes of the Priviledges of the Kingdom, by lingring and subtile Arts, or, if those had no success, to do it by open Violence. Whether that this is come to pass because that som fatal Catastroph did attend this flourishing Kingdom, that they who refused obedience to their Lawfull Prince by right of Blood, should suffer a forreign Lord against their wills.*

*THESE evils were also concomitated with a Contempt of the States and Nobility of the Kingdom, who against the virtue of the Laws being detrudd and remov'd from their Dignities and public Offices, are becom subject to the Jurisdiction and insolent Authority of Forrein Personages: thus Injuries continually increasing and Power growing greater, the State of Hungary was reduced to such an extremity, as that hardly the Idæa, or footsteps, of it's ancient Liberty could be discerned: Whatsoever seemed noble and high was despised and proculcated. Ruine and Destruction attended every awful Vertue.*

*Supplications and Complaints avail-  
ed not. Appeals to a Royal Faith & Pub-  
lick Justice;*



menta; frustranea ad fidem Regiam & ad Jura publica provocatio. Stabat pro ratione voluntas, imò quicquid libebat & expediebat actum: ad normam prætumidæ potestatis, admissæ aliquando, sed in speciem & vindictam, querelæ, per vana & irrita verba remissæ, sæpius per ludibrium & exprobrationem elusæ.

**AMBITUS** Præfectorum, Officialiumq; Regis & eorundem insatiabilisavaritia, atque funestum crudelitatis exercitium, in tantum excreverant, ut suspecti redderentur & in Regem Statumque publicum noxii qui divitias haberent: hinc extortæ per sceleratissimos prætextus opes, distincta & abrasa Bona, ut vel suam ingluviem satiarent hirudines, quibus ruere aut stare Hungariam perinde erat; vel ærarium cameræ sagineretur, spoliarium miserorum & atrocium prædarum infame receptaculum. Proscripta pridem erant vera rerum & congrua vocabula, quippe Bona aliena in pretium prodicionis largiri, Clementia; Exulantium & illegaliter proscriptorum fortunas inter nothos Patriæ distribuere, Liberalitas; innocentibus veniam concedere, titulo Misericordiæ colorabatur. Leges, jura, judicia: breviter, Divina & humana o-

*lic Laws were all in vain. Will serv'd for Reason: and whatsoever carried with it any show of Pleasure or Advantage was acted: After the manner of a high puff'd up Power and Protervity were Complaints sometimes heard, but under show and for Revenge, sent back with vain and empty words, and oftentimes put off with Tannings & Upbraiding.*

*THE Ambition of the Generals & King's Officers, their insatiable Greediness & abominable acts of cruelty were arrived to that pitch, that those who were wealthy were suspected and reputed noxious to the King and public State: whence, Riches were extorted by most nefarious pretences, Goods converted to spoil and divided, either, that those Leeches might once glut themselves, to whom it was a matter of indifferency whether Hungary stand, or fall: or that the Treasury, now made a Repository of spoil for the wretched, and infamous Receptacle of outrageous Booties should be filled. The Denominations of things being as it were long exil'd, were now true and fittest: for, to give away and alienate another man's Goods for the Price of Treason was held for Clemency: The Substance of Persons in exile and illegally banished divided among the Bastards of the Countrey, was termed Liberality: to pronounce the innocent free was coloured with the Title of Mercy. Laws, Rights, Judgements, and to be brief, almost all Di-*

omnia penes Germanos erant; in Regno, egestas, damna, dedecora & abominanda rerum imago.

**H**IS ET aliis innumeris prope modum injuriis cum supra modum premerentur vividi & impatientes servitutis animi, tandem versâ in vindictam nimiam patientiâ, ad justa & concessa remedia proruperunt, Regemque se liberis suffragiis, non Dominum elegisse recordati, extravagantem indirectamque gubernandi formam ad justum tramitem reducere conabantur.

**R**EMEDIUM igitur ex Bello sumptum, statim festini occursum, & ex communi metu, & jactura Libertatum unanimans societas, bonitas insuper causæ animarunt, nobilissimam gentem, ut arma necessaria & justa capesseret, funeratamque Libertatem ex Tenore Decreti Andreae Secundi Regis cognomento Hierosolymitani, citra infidelitatis vel rebellionis notam, ad pristinae integritatis splendorem vindicare anniteretur.

**P**RI-MUS qui luxuriantem potentiam aggressus est, erat magnanimus ille Heros Stephanus Bos-

*vine and Human Affairs were at the Direction of the Germans. In the Kingdom was Penury, Damage, the Aspect of Affairs full of Disgrace and Horrour.*

**T**HOSE therefore whose minds were generous and impatient of bondage, being beyond all measure oppressed with these and, almost innumerable, other Injuries, their too much Patience at length being turn'd into Revenge, they have burst forth into just and allowable courses for their Remedy: And well remembering that they had elected a King by their spontaneous Votes and not a Lord, they indeavoured to reduce that extravagant and unlawful Form of Government into it's due and proper Course.

**W**AR therefore thus pitch'd upon for a Remedy, there was immediately a sudden concourse of People, and that unanimous Body, both out of common Fear and Loss of Liberty, and above that the Goodness of the Matter, have incited the most noble People to take up Arms, as both necessary and justifiable, and to endeavour to reduce, the buried Liberty, according to the Tenure of the Decree of K. Andrew the second, surnamed Hierosolymitanus, to the Lustre of its former integrity, without being canteriz'd with the stamp of Disloyalty or Rebellion.

**T**HE first who assail'd this exorbitant Power, was the most valorous Hero, Steven Boskai, a man of an excellent,

kai, Vir Excellentis ingenii, sagacitate et virtute bellicâ Illustris, majorque privatorum judicatus, dum adhuc privatus esset: is ingentibus exacerbatus injuriis, parvo equidem copiarum numero, sed maximo & imperterriti animo, sævienti violentiæ se se opposuit, partemque Cæsareani exercitus, forti & heroico animo aggressus, eundem felici successu fudit, fugavit, primamque persecutus victoriam, Regnum & Orbem admirandis progressibus implevit, communi Hungarorum consensu meritis, ut Hungariæ & Transylvaniæ Princeps pronuntiaretur: vindex Libertatis, quam ex emortuali pulvere resuscitatam cum immortalis sue gloria non tantum restituit, sed & Regi illius temporis, Rudolpho videlicet Secundo, & ejusdem successoribus, ne limitatam & circumscriptam Legibus potestatem amplius transgredirentur, regnandi modum præscripsit.

JAM quieti & tranquillitati publicæ apprimè videbatur prospectum, sancitis per Tractatum amplissimis conditionibus, quibus cautum erat per fidem & Diploma Regium, Libertatem posterum tam Ecclesiasticam, quam secularem fore factam, tectam & securam; sed non mul-

lent spirit, renowned for his virtue and skill of Martial Affairs, who tho he was indeed but a Private Man, was nevertheless esteemed more than private: The same being imbu'd by most heavy Injuries, opposed himself against that storming Violence, with a small number, indeed, of Men, but with a passing great and undaunted courage, and having with a vertuous and heroic spirit made aggression upon a Part of the Imperial Army, defeated the same with a most happy success, put them to flight, and having fought the first Victory, hath filled the Kingdom and the whole world with these stupendous progressions; meriting truly the universal consent of the Hungarians to be declared Prince of Hungary and Transylvania: Being a Maintainer of Liberty which he not only to his immortal Honour restored by raising it out of the decay'd Dust; but also prescribed a new model of Government to Rudolph II. (then King) and his Successors, that they should not go beyond that Power, being limited and circumscribed with Laws.

NOW the public safety and tranquillity seem'd to be taken care for, by most ample Conditions established with a Treaty, whereby it was confirmed under a Royal fidelity and Letters Patents, that Liberty in Church and State should remain fast, inviolate and secure; but after a short interval of time, the Inhabitants of the Kingdom experi-



tò post experti sunt Regnicole fallacem esse subinde spem, & mortalium vota fundamento niti admodum lubrico: ereptus enim è vivis Serenissimus Bocskai brevi post pacem intervallo, adeoque præmaturâ morte, Hungaris dolorem, ambitui novam occasionem reliquit, dum eodem penè funerali actu & memoriæ magni Libertatum vindicis & relabenti Libertati parentaretur, factu ad omnem posteritatem memorando, dum novo quasi funeri regnitæ libertates immergerentur. Illicò quippe occasiones ereptæ, pacta recentia, tanquam vi armorum extorta contra fidem & conditiones pacis, quæ omninò spontaneæ erant & liberæ voluntatis, rescindendi.

QUAM effrænem licentiam, fideique & jurisjurandi rupturam graviter ferentes cordati Patriæ Cives, ut renovatis malis novam & efficacem medelam opponerent, ad priscam Regibus oppressoribus resistendi facultatem & Prædecessorum meorum protectionem respiciebant, confugiebantque.

JUVIT piarum intentionum Zelum exquisitissimarum oppressionum atrocitas, juriumque Divinorum & humanorum everfio, quibus commoti Antecessores mei, Gabriel Betlen & Georgius Ra-

*mentally found, that Hope was often deceitfull, and the Promises of Men raised upon very slippery Foundations: for, immediately after the Consummation of the Peace, the most Illustrious Bocskay being deceased, his untimely Death became matter of Grief and a new Occasion of Ambition, whereas by this one heavy chance the Remembrance of that great Maintainer of Liberty usher'd Liberty it's self, now sliding back, out of the World, to the Memory of all Posterity, whilst Liberties restored were again immersed in the Grave: suddenly occasion was taken, to violate the new Covenants, wrested as it were, by force of Arms contrary to the Faith and Conditions of Peace, which had altogether their existency of a free and genuin Will.*

*THIS unbridl'd Licence, Breach of Faith & Oath, the prudent Freemen of the Kingdom not capable to endure to find out a remedy opponent to those renewed Evils, have sought the Protection of my Prædecessors, and hither was their recourse.*

*THE Cruelty of the most unparalleled Oppressions and Extirpation of Divine and Human Laws increased the Zeal of pious Intentions, and moved my Prædecessors, Prince Gabriel Betlen and George Racocius the*  
kocius

kocius primus gloriosæ reminiscentiæ Principes (hic duplices injurias, totidemque Belli actus in unum compendium concludo, ad evitandam singularium enumerationem) ut vicinum malum, in ipso, quod dicitur, ortu suffocarent & incumbentem onerosamque potentiam propellerent, afflictiones calamitosæ gentis suas esse rati, iisdem tollendis vel mitigandis omnem curam impenderunt, eo semper fine, ut insolentem & extravagantem Dominationem intra Legum & Privilegiorum Terminos coercerent, ne finale Religionis Libertatisque excidium florentissimum Regnum obrueret, cum damno & præjudicio totius Christianitatis.

ARMA iterum sumpta pro defensione justissimæ causæ, quæ Divinum Numen tantâ benedictione coronaverat, ut Regis Austriaci incrementis armorum & insperato progressu territi pacem ultrò proposuerint, concluderint, fideque & Diplomate Publico roboraverint, sed & ista pax per gemini Tractatûs immane robur sancita, neque speratam tranquillitatem, neque duraturam Libertatem restituerat Hungaris: occasio potius captata per similes inducias, Regibus, ut in statu imaginariæ & infidæ pacis, per consuetas & deleterias artes Pro-

*First, of blessed Memorie, (Here, not to recite particulars, I include two manners of Injuries, and so many Feats of War) to smother the incumbent Evil (as it were) in it's Nativity, and to repell the approaching and burthensom Violence, reputing the Grievances of the miserable for their own, and applied their utmost care to mitigate or free them from the same, evermore with intention to force that insolent and extravagant manner of exercising Authority within the Bounds of the Laws and Privileges, that the last Ruin of Religion and Liberty might not overwhelm the most flourishing Kingdom, to the damage and Detriment of Christianity in general.*

*ARMS the afore were again taken up for the vindication of a most righteous Cause, which the Heavens crowned with such Blessings, as that the Austrian Princes daunted at the Increase of Forces and an unlook'd for Progress, propounded, concluded and ratified the Peace anew with Oath and Letters Patents; yet that Peace established by the powerful vertue of a mutual Treaty, did not restore the Hungarians to their expected Tranquillity and Continuation of Liberty: the Kings rather took occasion, by such a Cessation of Arms, to destroy and divide the Minds of the States and Nobles which by Force & War they could not infringe*

cerum Nobiliumque inficerent atque dividerent animos, quos per vim bellumvè infringere non valuerunt.

**PROLIXUM** esset & supervacaneæ operæ præcedentium temporum calamitates longâ serie referre, quæ cùm historiarum monumentis comprehensæ sint, ideò memoriam earundem non repeto. Relictis igitur præteritis, præsentium gravitatem breviter enumerabo, ut universus Orbis judicet, & cognoscat Hungaros vim & injurias passos, omnique libertate, contra obligationem Regiam fidemque & contenta Diplomatis, Legumque publicarum, exutos, arma concessâ & justa sumfisse.

**FATENDUM** sanè est, neque sine intimo doloris sensu recognoscendum, quod & moderna Sacra Cæsarea Regiaque Majestas statim ab initio collati ex more & antiqua consuetudine, per libera suffragia regiminis, Prædecessorum suorum vestigiis insistens, à legitimo regnandi modo, ad prægravem & absolutam Dominandi formam deflexerit: Nihil enim toto Regiminis tempore à consuetis & inveteratis contra libertatem moliminibus remissum, parùm & nisi quod placebat, ex publico jure supplicantibus concessum, imago quædam Libertatis & o-

*upon, by such accustomed and mitigating Arts, in the condition of a perfidious and supposititious Peace.*

*IT were a Province both tedious and unprofitable to make an ample Rehearsal, of the Miseries in foregoing times, for inasmuch as they are committed to Register, I shall forbear calling them to Memory: Omitting those I'll only content myself in remembring the weightiness of the present in short, that so the Universal World may know, how that the Hungarians, having suffered Violence and Wrong, and being deprived of all Liberty, contrary to the Royal Pledge and Obligation, as also the Tenure of Letters Patents and the Laws, have taken up Arms with Lawfulness and Justice.*

*AND indeed we must confess, and with the most inward sence of grief acknowledge that His present Imperial and Royal Majesty, from the very time that He was first inaugurated, according to the manner and ancient solemnity of spontaneous Suffrages, tracking the Footsteps of his Ancestors, is deviated from the legal Form of Government to an exorbitant and uncircumscribed Rule of Lording: For there is nothing exempted, in the whole time of His Government, from this customary and inveterate Enterprize against Liberty; little, or at least what Himself listed, granted to those that petition by right of public Laws, a certain show of*  
sten-



stentamenta Regiæ Clementiæ infensivis servitium portendebant.

IN hoc ita pressæ jamque expirantis Libertatis statu non deerant inter Hungaros elevatæ generositatis animi, qui insidiosis hisce machinationibus, & exercitiis in publicum exitium consiliis indoluerunt, vim & datæ fidei rupturam modestè repræsentantes, majori tamen zelo & conatu quàm effectu: sicut enim sua Majestas summum illud Purpuræ Decus præscriptum præfloratumque acceperat, ita dum id ipsum ex fide & obligatione ad pristinam integritatem reducere debuisset, per liberam potius & infinitam potestatem gessit.

HINC ex obsequio & respectu Regiæ Majestati debito (cujus gens Hungarica semper fuit observantissima) primò precibus & supplicationibus tentatum rigorosi Dominatûs temperamentum: sed cum neque querelæ, neque gravaminum toties conscripta & repudiata volumina vim inordinariæ potestatis sisterent, medela vulnerum in armis quæsita, quæ publica Lex justa pronunciat & legitima, eoque in casu arripienda, quando Regum aliquis, non observatô ordinariæ potestatis æquilibriò, ad præposteram dominandi libidinem contra apertissima jura

*Liberty and a Figure of Royal Clemency portended Slavery to those that were not capable of Defence.*

*IN this Condition when Liberty was thus press'd and expiring it's last, there wanted not among the Hungarians those that were of Valorous spirits, who took to heart those Machinations and Councils aiming at a public Destruction, the Violence and Breach of Faith, altho with more Zeal & Indeavours than real Effect: For when His Majesty had obtained the high and Royal Dignity, now depudicated and deflower'd, chus'd rather to rule by a free and absolute Power, than to reduce the same, conformable to the Ties of Faith and Obligation, to it's former Integrity.*

*HENCE it was essay'd, out of the Obedience and Respect due to his Royal Majesty (wherein the Hungarians have ever bin most punctual) by Prayers and submissiv Supplications, that this rigorous way of Ruling might be moderated: But when neither Complaints, nor those many Volumes, wherein the Grievances were congested, and rejected, could put a stop to the Force of that unruly Power, an indeavour was pitch'd upon to cure the Wounds with Weapons, which the public Laws allow of as legal and warrantable, and may in such cases be done, when any of those Kings, without due regard to the Balance of an Ordina-*

& privilegia Regni cum injuria & oppreffione Regnicolarum progreditur.

ATQUE utinam meliori ordine & validiore conatu continuata fuissent cœpta pro Libertatibus arma! multò, enim decentiùs honestiùsque fuisset generosis & constantibus factis renovare obfuscatam libertatis claritudinem, quam subire jugum dedecorosa servitutis per nimiam credulitatem & fatalem discordiam.

SED innatum Genti Hungaricæ dissidendi studium, & quæ ad effascinandos animos efficacissima erant, Verbum & Promissiones Sacræ Cæsareæ Regiæque Maj<sup>is</sup>, obicem tantis cœptis præproperè imposuerunt.

QUAMPRIMUM enim in Aula Viennensi innotuisset Tredicim Comitatus arma ad vindicandas Libertates induisse, illicò exquisitâ ad dividendos animos arte, Literas ad prædictos Comitatus exmisit, in quibus gratiam fecit iis omnibus, quicunque defectionis pœnitentis à Partibus Rakocianis ad obedientiam Regi debitam redierint: additum insuper, quicquid hætenus delictum esset, nullum forum, nullam Legem vindicaturam, omnes in vita, fama, fortuna, bonorum mobiliū &

ry Power, proceed to a preposterous Lust of ruling against the open Laws and Privileges of the Kingdom to the detriment and Oppression of the Inhabitants.

AND I would to GOD that the War begun for the Liberties had bin continued with better Order and more powerful Endeavours; for it had bin far more meet and honest to renew the clouded splendor of Liberty by generous and constant Deeds, than to undergo the yoke of an ignominious slavery, by too much Credulity and fatal Discord.

BUT the inbred propensity to Dissension in the Hungarian Nation, and the Word & Promises of His Sacred Imperial and Royal Majesty, which were the most vigorous to bewitch their Minds, have put a sudden stop to those eximious Purposes.

FOR so soon as it was known at the Court of Vienna, that the Thirteen Provinces had taken up Arms for the Maintenance of their Liberties, that by an exquisite Art, they might cause a Division, Letters were dispatched to the said Counties, wherein was granted a Pardon to all those that should repent of their falling off, and renouncing their engagements in the Raccocian Party return to their due obedience to the King: Annexing thereby, that all past Delinquencies should not be punishable by any Court or Law; that none should be either molested, or hurt,

immobilium possessione remanfur-  
 osillæfos & indemnes. Hanc ve-  
 niam Regiâ fide publicè sancitam  
 cum cognoscerent, rapti in diver-  
 sas partes animi ardorem & impe-  
 tum amiserunt, armisque impru-  
 denter depositis ad quietem scili-  
 cet, sed brevem nimis, remigrâ-  
 runt, existimantes ingentis gratiæ  
 locum patere occupantibus, qui  
 sub specie indulgentiæ ad secu-  
 riorem postea vindictam reserva-  
 bantur; alii enim vitâ, alii for-  
 tunis, alii perpetuis carceribus  
 mulctati. Hæc nunquam deplo-  
 randa satis inconstantia, Portam  
 Cæsareanis, omnemque occasio-  
 nem effectuarum intentionem  
 facilè aperuit, qui omni metu re-  
 moto in Hungariam Duce Ge-  
 nerali Sporkio ingressi, atque in  
 intima Regni perreptantes, Ur-  
 bes, Arces, Fortalitia, sine ullo  
 suorum cruore & nece occupâ-  
 runt; neque enim amplius erant,  
 qui se vi opponerent, promissâ  
 gratiâ ludificati.

HIS factis, processum ad o-  
 mnes generis afflictiones, rapinas,  
 turpitudinesque, quas effrenis &  
 licentiosus miles passim exercuit  
 contra tenorem dictarum litera-  
 rum & assecurationem Regiam:  
 defœdata & direpta Templâ, Ca-  
 stella diruta, eversæ nobilitares  
 Curiæ, incaptivati raptique ad  
 Tribunal Posoniense nobiles, pro-

*either in his Life, Name, State or Pos-  
 session of moveable and unmoveable  
 Goods. The discontented Parties having  
 understood now that this Pardon was  
 publicly establish'd by Royal Faith,  
 their minds being run into diversity lost  
 their Zeal and Courage: and inconfi-  
 derately having laid down their Arms  
 betook themselves to Rest forsooth (short  
 as it was) supposing that now the oppor-  
 tunity of a great favour laid open for  
 those that would embrace it, which was  
 reserved till afterwards for a more sure  
 Revenge, under the colour of an Indul-  
 gence; for some were punished with  
 Death, others with Confiscation of  
 Goods and Banishment. This never  
 enough to be lamented Inconstancy, has  
 easily set open a door to the Imperialists  
 upon every occasion to the exigency of  
 their Purposes, who, all fear now laid  
 aside, invaded Hungary under the  
 Conduct of General Spork, taking in  
 Cities, Castles, and Forts, without  
 an hopposition, for no man offered to re-  
 sist that violence being deceived by the  
 promised favour.*

WHEN all this was done they  
 proceeded on to all manner of Grievan-  
 ces, Rapines and filthy Arts, which  
 the unruly and licentious Soldiery, had  
 every where committed contrary to the  
 Tenure of the said Letters and Royal  
 security. The Churches are laid waste  
 and taken away, Castles are demolish-  
 ed, the Courts of Noblemen are turn-  
 ed upside down, the Nobility taken



missæ Amnestiæ incautè fidentes; Multi tamen & cautiore, qui sub larvâ Regiæ Gratiæ fraudulenta molimina occultari præviderant, paratas insidias evitârunt, in hanc Provinciam, meamque sub Protectionem confugientes.

Exhorruî ad nuncium dirę calamitatis & improvise metamorphoseos: & quia turbinem hunc in tempestates gravissimas orbique Christiano præjudiciosas erupturum faciliè prævideram, statim Ablegatum meum ad Sacram Cæsaream Regiamque Maj<sup>em</sup> ex bona & sincera intentione emisi, repræsentando Majestati suæ periculum, quod enasci poterit, si in sanando hoc morbo, asperioribus remediis uteretur: miti & remissâ medicinâ agendum, ut in spem & fiduciam Regiæ Clementiæ concitarentur animi, ne ad desperationem redacti, in eas prolaberentur extremitates, quæ aliquando Hungariæ & toti Christianitati possent esse periculose. Sed hæc mea propositio, & rectum sincerumque pro Publico commodo studium, quod iterum atque iterum reiterari difficulter auditum fuit, & sine decenti, desideratoque responso remissum: profundiores enim radices egerat absolute dominandi cupiditas,

and hurried away to the Judgement-seat of Posonia inconsiderately relying upon the Promised Oblivion. However many who were more cautious, and foresaw how that fraudulent Enterprises were palliated under the Mask of a Royal Grace eschewed the Snares that were laid, fled into this Province under my Protection.

I was amazed at the relation of these cruel calamities and unexpected Transformation of Affairs; and because I foresaw that this Whirl-wind would in all probability burst out into such impetuous Tempests, as would be fatal to the whole Christian World, I forthwith dispatched an Envoye to His Sacred Imperial and Royal Majesty, out of a Good and sincere intention, representing unto His Majesty: the danger that might arise, if such sharp Medicines were applied for the Remedy of this Distemper; that meek and lenitive Medicaments must be made use of, that the Subject may be stirred up to the Hope & Trust of a Royal Clemency, lest being brought to Despair, they should run themselves into those Extremities as would once prove pernicious to Hungary and the whole Christian World. But these my Proposals, and my intire and sincere Zeal for the common Benefit of all, reiterated again and again, was badly received, and turned off without any decent or acceptable Answer: for the Covetousness of a Sovereign Power was too deeply rooted in,

quàm

quàm ut verbis & persuasionibus evelli quiret.

OMNES actiones, totusque in Regno Processus perfectam vim, non Regium gubernium redolebat. Nihil quod ex Jure & Legibus postulabatur, impetratum: nullius status certus: crimen, ubi opes, neque jam sensim sed precipiti rigore ad omnia afflictionem genera progressum, ut appareret occasionem diu quesitam avidissimè arripi, quâ Regnum liberum in hereditarium converteretur; statim vis illata, libertatibus sublatus honor, Legum depressi Proceres, Nobiles à patriis Penatibus in exilium acti & proscripti, Bonis omnibus Fisco adjudicatis. Dignitates, Honores, & munia publica in prejudicium Jurium Regni Extraneis collata; institutum præterea rigorosissimæ inquisitionis concilium contra vindices Libertatis; aliosque, quos illicitis conatibus contradicuros existimabant. Judicati illegitimo processu, cæsi que funestis carnificum manibus tres Comites, ut sisterent toto orbe memorandum atrocitatis documentum; sed neque hoc sufficiebat ad explendam vindictam: augebantur orbitatis injuriæ, dum posteri proscriptis vel interfectis Parentibus, alio insuper dolore, redacti ad mendicitatem, afficerentur.

to be taken out by Words and Persuasions.

ALL the Actions and the whole Proceedings in the Kingdom had a relish of perfect Violence, not a Kingly Government: Nothing could be obtained that was desired by Rights and Laws: No mans State was secure; Every one that was wealthy was a Criminal; all manner of Afflictions are put in execution, not at leisure, but with an insubid rigour; so that it appeared that now the opportunity which had so long bin sought, was most greedily taken hold on; whereby the Free Kingdom should become hereditary: Immediately is Violence usher'd in, Honour bereaved of its Liberties, the States of the Laws abused, the Nobles driven from their Patrimony and exil'd, their Goods confiscated, the Dignities, Titles and Public Administration of the Laws are conferred upon Strangers: Besides all that, a Council of a most severe Inquisition was set up, against the Maintainers of Liberty, and Others which they thought would contradict their illegal Indeavours. Three Earls were judged by an unlawfull Trial, and dispatched by the barbarous hands of Executioners, that they might give a Pracedent of Cruelty to the whole World: yet this was not sufficient to fulfill their Revenge; the Injuries of Deprivation were further aggravated, whilest Children, bereaved of their Parents by Death or Exile are brought to beg their

Relief, were afflicted with fresh Grievances.

ACCE-

**ACCEDEBAT** ad hanc Tragœdiam Templorum Evangelicorum occupatio: ubi furor & vefania cum tanto impetu deferviebat, ut bellum cum sacris Ædibus geri, & murus rebelles existimares. Subito Parochiis exturbari Ecclesiarum Ministri, missique in Exilium, alii per vim & minas, extortis reversalibus ne amplius concionarentur, vitam & licentiam recedendi à Patria obtinebant: plurimi veluti piaculares victimę condemnati, relegatique ad Triremes, (horribili prorsus & detestando exemplo) ut ibidem duram & anxiam agentes vitam, luctu, squalore laboribus, & inedia confumerentur.

**INSTABAT** præterea vis persecucionem, & execrabile in conscientias Dominium: neque matrimonia, neque infantes baptizandi facultas concessa, nisi ministris Catholicis: homines passim ad Missam & Processiones vi & armis pulsi, qui renitebantur, ingentibus poenis, & pecuniaria multa affecti.

**NE** foemine quidem exfortes periculi, quę, quia Criminis læsę Majestatis argui non poterant, ob lachrymas incusabantur: nefaserat

*THE taking in of Churches from the Evangelical Brethren became also an Accident to this Tragedy, where fury and Madness raged with that Violence, as if they had carried on a War against those sacred Houses, or that the walls had bin factious of an Uproar. Immediately the Ministers of those Churches are turned out of their Parishes, and banished, others obtained their Life and Liberty to depart the Countrey, first being constrained by Force and Threats to enter into promise to preach no more: Many have bin condemned as it were for an Expiation, and sent to Gallies (for an Example of Horrour and utter Detestation) & at so they spending their days with hardship and grief of mind, might pine away in sorrow, Necessity, Labour and Hunger.*

*BESIDE this violence in Persecution and accursed Constraint of Mens Conscience, & the Administration of Baptism and Matrimony was allowed to none but the Catholic Clergy: Men were in most places hurried by Force and Arms to the Mass and Processions, and such as show'd a negative Inclination were inflicted with severe penalties and Fines.*

*NOR were indeed the Women themselves exempt from Danger, who because they could not be brought in culpable of Crimen læsę Majestatis,*  
&



& periculosum ingemiscere malis, interdictumque, ne capite damnatos propinqui deslerent.

PECUNIÆ per varias artes & excogitata nomina à misera plebe publicè & privatim extortę: præsidia deducta atque imposita, Leges ex libidine imperatę, ubique rapinę, depopulationes, calamitatumque & oppressorum numerus innumerus.

HIS & aliis inexplicandis injuriis atrocitatibusque concitatis Domini Exules, cum per extremam violentiam in ultimum vitę, Libertatis, & fortunarum exitium præcipitati fuissent, & cum ab omni ope Christianorum destituti, nullam ampliùs spem mitigandę ferenitatis superesse cernerent; sumptâ tantis in necessitatibus resolutione, ut Regno & tot innocentium ruinę subvenirent, ad gratiam fulgidę Portę Otthomanicę confugerunt, protectionem ejusdem contra injustissimam violentiam implorantes. Neque frustraneum erat propositum, facilè admittę preces, & quos prædura fors & nimia austeritas Patrię extorres reddiderat, iis Otthomanica propensio refugium, securitatem, & media ad sustinendam sustentandamque vitam benignè concessit. Ita sæpè divinitatis opera

were accused for their Weeping: a Vialany it was and dangerous to sigh at Evils, and an Interdiction was issued that none should condole the death of their Relations condemned to death.

MONEY is extorted from the distressed Commons both in public and in private, by various devices and forged Pretences: Garrisons are drawn out and put in, Laws are prescribed at pleasure; every where is Rapine, Plundering, and an endless number of Calamities and Oppressions.

BY these and other unspeakable Injuries and Cruelties the Lords in exile being instigated, when they were hurled down into the final Ruin of Life, Liberty and Estate, and when they were totally destitute of Christian Aid, saw no more Hope of Mitigation from his Majesty: They have therefore in such emergent necessities taken a Resolution, to prevent that Ruin which was attending the Kingdom and so many Innocents and therefore to that end address'd themselves to the Illustrious Otthoman Port, intreating the same for Protection against this most unjust Violence. Nor were their Proposals in vain, their Request found an easy admission, and those whom cruel Fate, & too much severity had rendred Exiles found a bountifull reception at the Otthoman Court, both by granting them Refuge, Liberty and means for Maintenance and Preservation of Life. Such often times are the Works of the AL-

ea sunt, ut furias in ipso jam successu securas, subita ultio excipiat, ne vel unquam improbis error, vel spes abesset calamitosæ virtuti.

Scio ejusdem plurimos esse, qui hoc extremæ necessitatis factum malè interpretantur, gentemque Hungaricam præposterè suggillant, & tanquam degenerem à Christiano nomine criminantur: sed illi vel libertates Hungaricas in suis fundamentis ignorant, vel Partibus Austriacis nimium velificantur.

SCIENDUM enim est, & probè notandum, Reges in Hungaria Austriacæ familiæ per suffragia liberæ electionis (id quod in hoc Regno æquissimum juxta & antiquissimum imperii genus est) ad sceptrum & coronam pervenisse, fide & jurejurando, (quod sub aperto coelo, antequam coronarentur, deponere moris erat) ad conservandas Libertates obstrictos.

EX hac fide & jurejurando nata est vera & propria obligatio, quæ non solum ad Imperium rectè & ex præscripto Legum Regiique Diplomatis excercendum necessaria erat, sed & insuper facultatem tribuit Palatino Regni, tanquam custodi libertatum, ut Regi, à concessa & ordinaria potestate ad sævitiam & injustam dominandi

*MIGHTY, that a sudden Revenge follows the Furies secure in success it's self, that the Wicked should never be void of Error, nor Oppressed Vertue destitute of Hope.*

*SENSIBLE I am that many will be apt to put a bad Construction upon this Act of extreme Necessity, præposterously blame the Hungarians, and tax them as degenerate from the Name of Christianity, but those are such as are not acquainted with the Hungarian Freedom, or els those who are too much byassed to the Austrian Party.*

*FOR first it is to be known, and well to be observed, that the Kings of the House of Austria are com to the Scepter and Crown in Hungary by the Votes of a Free Election (which in this Kingdom is the most just, and besides that the most ancient Manner of Government) being bound by Faith and Oath to conserve the Liberties (which Oath is usually taken under the Canopy of Heaven, before they are Crowned.)*

*OUT of this Faith and Oath is the right and proper Obligation derived, which is not only necessary for the Administration of the Government well, and that by Vertue of the Prescription of the Laws and Royal Charter, but also impowers the Palatine of the Kingdom, as a Conserver of the Franchises, together with the Subject, to Contradict and resist the King, deli-*

licentiam degenerantis, unà cum Regnicolis contradiceret & resisteret: non igitur præscissa erat Libertas, in casu desperatæ ad legitimum gubernium reductionis facultas, protectionem cujusque etiam Otthomani, tanquam vicini Monarchæ, impetrandi:

PLURIMI jam anni elapsi sunt, à quo infelicissimum Regnum, inter duas Potentias positum, ab altera pressum, in toto orbe miserabilem Tragœdiam repræsentavit: illa nunquam aut movit contra Hungariam arma, aut deposuit, sine Imperii sui augmento, antemuralis autem hujus imminutione: unde factum, ut pænè tot in dominatum potentissimi vicini concesserit; proinde cum Regnum hoc Potentissimo Monarchæ ubique confine, primos ejusdem impetus sustinere necesse habeat, ipsa verò Domus Austriaca in regimine suo, præter depressionem Hungarorum & everisionem Libertatum nihil unquam aliud quæsierit & intenderit; maximè verò moderna Cæsarea Regiaque Majestas, Cives spontè æquissimos, ad dedecorosam Lenitatem statumque miserabilem adegerit, eosdem armavit, quæ fortissima est in periculosis desperatio; cumque per tempus undecennalis exilii moderamen oppressionem nul-

*clining from the lawful and ordinary Power to Cruelty and an undue Absoluteness in Governing: so that this Liberty (being as a Mean when all Hopes of Redress to a lawful Government do fail) is not taken away, but that they may solicit for the Aid of any, and by consequence the Ottoman Emperour, as a Neighbouring Potentate.*

*IT is now some Years ago since the most unhappy Kingdom, being set between two Powers, the one rending it, and the other oppressing it, has shown the whole World a most miserable Tragedy; The one never took up or lay down his Arms without enlarging of his Empire, altho with the Impairing these Confines; whereby it has happened that almost as much has bin given up to the Jurisdiction of the most powerful Neighbour: furthermore, since the Kingdom borders altogether with the Territories: of this mighty Monarch, must necessarily expect his first aggression: But as for the House of Austria they have never sought nor aim'd at any thing than only the Subversion of Liberty; and more especially His Imperial and Royal Majesty now reigning, has reduced the Citizens, and those that were the most loyal of all, to a scandalous Cowardise, and a miserable State, and put the same in Arms, which proves a most signal desperation in perillous Affairs. Now when they neither saw nor hoped for any Moderation of their Oppressions in Eleven years*



lum viderent, neque sperarent, consultius videbatur ad potentissimi Principis Protectionem confugere, ejusdemque auxiliis in summa & inevitabilis necessitatis causa, ob respectum boni communis, uti, quàm vel lugubri in exilio consenescere, vel illud exiguum Regni, quod adhuc superest, in manifestum discrimen precipitare.

NEQUE primi sunt Hungari, qui in sui Defensionem, Protectionem Otthomannicam implorant.

HENRICUS & Fredericus fratres Regis Castiliani sedente Pontifice Clemente quarto, cum socios haberent Conradinos, evocârunt Terrâ Marique Saracenos, non ut Provinciâ tutaerentur, sed ut Gallos Italia ejicerent. Maximilianus Austriacus, ut & vim illatam afficeret, & quæ præcipua ejusdem intentio erat, Rempublicam Venetorum everteret, laboravit Turcam in subsidium provocare. Franciscus primus Rex Galliae cum animadverteret Caroli V. ambitionem & formidolosam potentiam, non dubitavit auxilia Turcarum adsciscere; sed neque nostris temporibus dedecorosum erat Inclytæ Reip. Poloniae Tartaros contra Christianos, ut se defenderet, evocare.

PRÆMISSISigitur ex ratio-

*Banishment, it seemed more advisable to betake themselves to the Protection of some mighty Prince, and to use his Aid in a most extreme and inevitable necessity, for the public Good, rather than to grow old in a lamentable Exilement, or to suffer that small Remainder of the Kingdom, to run into a manifest danger.*

NOR are the Hungarians the first that have sought Protection for their Defence from the Ottoman Port.

HENRY and Frederic, Brothers to the King of Castile in the time of Pope Clement the IIII. when they had the Conradines for their Allies, called in the Saracens for Aid, by Water and by Land, not for the Defence of their Province, but to drive the French out of Italy. Maximilian of Austria, that he might eject an acted violence, or what his main scope was, subvert the Commonwealth of Venice, did his indeavour to procure aid from the Turks. Francis the First King of France, considering the Ambition & formidable Power of Charles V. with out any scruple made use of Turkish Auxiliaries: nor was it held for less than Laudable when the Commonwealth of Poland in this present Age called in the Tartars for a Defence against the Christians.

NOW out of those foregoing reanibus

nibus & causis, judicet Christianus orbis, an gens Hungarica liberrimæ constitutionis, quæ ex fundamento Jurium & Privilegiorum suorum nontantum partem summi imperii habebat, sed & in delatione Coronæ naturalem Libertatem exemptamque Regio Imperio (ut videlicet certo eventu Regi resisteret) sibi reservaverat, iniquè egerit, quod se protectioni fulgidæ Portæ, restitutionem Libertatis, securitatemque Religionis, vitæ, honorum, & manutentionem omnium Jurium, Cæsareâ fide promittentis, submiserit.

EGO verò, qui communi cum hac Gente origine, Hunnorum ex sanguine descendi, & à Deo omnium Regnorum fundatore ad solum principale Hungariæ Dominationis ideò me erectum agnosco, ut veluti in specula positus Libertatem religiosam quam civilem defendere, injuriasque præter ullam causæ justæ probationem populo liberrimo illatas, in quantum possem, propellere conarer.

HI respectus & causæ me impulerunt, ut arma justæ & necessaria capefferem ad vindicandum Libertatem, & reducendos Exules atque oppressos. Idcirco nullus sapiens & rectus mirabitur, neque Zelum & institutum meum caritet, quando causæ justissimæ,

*sens, and causes, let the Christians World judge, whether the Hungarians (being of a free Constitution who had not only by the Grounds of their Laws and Privileges reserved to themselves a Portion of the Supreme Jurisdiction, and a natural Liberty in the Disposal of the Crown, not subject to Royal Authority (but that in some cases they might resist the King) have done unjustly, that they have given themselves over to the Illustrious Port, for the Redressment of their Liberties, security of Religion, Life, Honour, and Maintenance of all Laws promised by Royal Oath.*

*ALTHO, I who am with this Nation descended from a common stock, out of the Blood of the Huns, acknowledge my self to be advanced to the Princely Throne of the Hungarian Jurisdiction, by GOD the Founder of all Kingdoms, to the end, that being as it were in the view of all, should endeavour equally to defend the Liberty Ecclesiastical, and Civil, and, in as much as in me lays, to expell Injuries done to the People without any manifest Evidence of a just Cause.*

*THESE Considerations & reasons have moved me to take up Arms allowable and necessitated, for the Defence of Liberty, and Restoring those that were in Exile and under Oppression. Wherefore I presume that no man of a sound Judgement & upright, will glance at my Zeal and Purpose, for under-*

Gentis inclytæ & nobilis, & quod summum est, sanguinis mei defensionem suscepi. Meus unicus scopus est, ut divinâ adspirante Clementiâ, florentissimum quondam Regnum in desideratam tranquillitatem & liberrima natio ad avitę Libertatis immoralitatem vindicetur. Æquum est & rationi conveniens, violatam contra fidem Libertatem, concessio per manifesta privilegia jure, defendere: justum est pro amicis & cognatis, vim injustam passis; Bellum defensivum suscipere: hominum quippe inter se conjunctio latissimè patens est, quæ vel sola ad opem ferendam sufficit: neque præcluditur jus humanæ societatis, quando Reges oppressores, eas in liberos subditos exercent injurias, quæ nulli æquo & rectè sentienti probentur.

QUOD superest, hortor & admoneo, imò rogo & obtestor omnes status Hungariæ, ut mecum justa & pia arma sociantes, annitantur per fortia facta & concordem unionem reducere ad pristinum splendorem, protritæ Libertatis gloriam. Redeat in præcordia prædecessorum virtus, qui sanguine, qui vitâ Libertates tutati sunt. Alacri in re tantæ consequentiæ & constanti opus est proposito, cætera divino Numini committenda, qui præ-

*taking the Defence of a most just Cause, a famous and Noble Nation, and, what is verily more, my own Blood. My on'y scope is, by the Blessing of GOD, to restore this once most flourishing Kingdom to its wishd-for Tranquillity, and the free Nation to the immortality of their antient Liberty. It is meet and harmonious with reason to defend Liberty, violated contrary to Oath, granted by Manifest Privileges in Laws: 'Tis not unjust to undertake a defensive War for Ones Friends and Alliance suffering an unjust Violence, for the Bonds of Friendship have a great Latitude, which is sufficient to contribute help; and the Law of Human Society is not exempt, when Oppressing Rulers do act such Injuries against their Subjects, as are not approved of by unbyassed and well meaning Parties.*

*FINALLY, I exhort and admonish, yea, intreat and earnestly beseech all the States of Hungary, that joyning their just & pious Arms with these of mine, they will indeavour to redress the proculcated Liberty by valiant Deeds and a joynt Union, to it's pristine Splendor. May the Valour of their Predecessors return into their Bosoms, which-defended the Liberties with Blood and Life: A couragious and stedfast Resolution is requisite in an affair of such Consequence: the rest must be left to the ALMIGHTY, who*  
teri-



teritos, pro vindicanda Libertate, conatus, actionesque felicissimis eventibus cumulavit.

Non hic de privato res est, non de Religione Catholica disceptatio, quæ communibus cum Evangelica nititur privilegiorum fundamentis. Pro Patria, pro vita pro fortunis, pro honore, pro gloria totius Gentis agitur. Illi injustum Dominatum, sanguinem & fortunam petunt, Vos Libertatem quæritis, quam nemo bonus, nemo honestus, nemo Nobilis, nisi cum vita simul amittit.

QUOD ad me attinet, & humanæ infirmitatis memini, & vim fortunæ reputo, & omnia, quæcunque agam, subjecta esse mille casibus non inficio: Cæterum quemadmodum in conscientia mea securus sum, eaque intentione ex securo & pacato statu, ad defensionem vestram, Deo Duce & Auxiliatore armatus proficiscor, quod nihil aliud intendam, nisi emolumentum publicæ salutis, ita eventum finemque prosperum indubitato spero.

QUOD si autem aliqui invenirentur, qui in publicum Patriæ exitium partes contrarias sequantur, illorum contumaciam, si merita subsequatur poena, non mihi, sed suæ propriæ culpæ & temerario errori imputabunt;

*crowned the foregoing Endeavours for Restitution of Liberty with most happy Issues.*

*THE Matter in hand is no particular Concern, 't is not a Controversie about the Catholic Religion, which is settled with the Evangelical upon equal Grounds of Privileges, but a Matter it is whereon the Countrey, Life, Fortunes, Honour and the Glory of the whole Nation depends. They seek an undue Sovereignty, Blood and Fortunes, You seek Liberty, which no good, honest, or generous Mind will lose and live.*

*AS for my part I am mindful of Human Infirmities and consider the Force of Fortune, and allow that all I do is obnoxious to a thousand Chances: However, as I have rest in my Conscience, and march out armed, under Divine Conduct and Aid, and with that intention out of a secure and peaceable State for your Defence, and have regard to no other thing than the weight of the Public Good, so I stedfastly hope for a prosperous Event and End.*

*BUT in case there be any who joyn with the adverse Party to the Manifest Ruin of their Countrey, and a condign punishment come to follow, let those impute their Foolhardiness to their own Fault and rash Error, not to me. Nevertheless I hope and firmly confide that*  
spero

spero tamen & confido omnes ordines, consilia, cogitationes; facta, intentionesque suas ad salutem Patriæ & ejusdem amplitudinem emolumentumque directuros. Sanguine majorum nostrorum parata est libertas, hæcenus sanguine defensa; sanguine quoque ab oppressione & interitu vindicanda.

SAT præmiorum, sat honoris erit, si vel defensam Patriam liber adspiciat spiritus, vel ea collapsa vindex libertatis dextra, & infons animus inter cadavera suorum ad meliorem patriam migret.

JEHOVA, Deus Exercituum, Deus Justus & fortis, benedicat ex alto sanctis & licitis conatibus; ipse sit moderator omnium & actionum & consiliorum: disponat & deducat ad finceram concordiam diversos & diffidentes animos: corroboret fortes, animet pusillanimes, faciatque ut omnia suscipiantur, terminenturque ad sempiternam sui nominis Gloriam: everfarum Libertatum restitutionem: afflicta gentis quietem tranquillitatemque: omnium & singulorum publicam & privatam felicitatem; Amen.

*all the States will readily bend their Councils, Thoughts, Acts and Resolutions for the Good of their Countrey, the Enlarging and Benefit of the same; Liberty has bin purchased with the Blood of our Ancestors, Hitherto it has bin defended by Blood, and must also be rid of Oppression and Ruin by Blood.*

*IT shall be Reward and Honour enough if our spirit shall see the Countrey defended, or being cast down, our Right hand maintaining Libertie, and our spotless Soul removed from among their Bodies to a better Countrey.*

*JEHOVA, the GOD of Hosts, the Just and strong GOD, bless from on High our sacred and lawfull Endeavours; Be he the Moderator of all our Actions and Councils, dispose and bring the varying and disagreeing Minds to a sincere Harmony: Strengthen the Strong, encourage the Weak of Mind, grant that all things may be undertaken and carried on to the everlasting Glory of his NAME, for the Restauration of subverted Liberties, Rest and Tranquillity of the afflicted Nation, and the public & private Good of every one, Amen.*

F I N I S.

PLJ.NZ  
H.W. Edwards  
10/19/64